

Meredith Eagle.

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Publisher.  
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Mrs. J. H. LADD,

**Dress & Cloakmaker,**  
124 Main, opp. Mill Street,  
LACONIA, N. H.

TEBBETTS

**Photograph Rooms.**  
New and varied back ground scenery.  
The best work at reasonable figures.  
Copying and enlarging a specialty.  
67 MAIN ST., [6] LACONIA, N. H.

J. HENRY STORY & CO.,

**Drugs & Medicines,**  
Chemists, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, and all  
that every family should have at a  
first-class apothecary store.  
99 MAIN ST., [6] LACONIA, N. H.

F. P. STEWART,

**Livery Stable,**  
Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,  
LACONIA, N. H.

J. F. DURHAM,

**Auction & Commission Merchant.**  
Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which  
I buy cash or take in exchange for goods or  
work. The celebrated  
Harwood Chair Seating.  
LACONIA, N. H.

M. M. ROBINSON,

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,**  
Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles  
and Fancy Goods. Repairing  
done a Specialty.  
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

J. U. FARNHAM,

**MABLE WORKER**  
And Dealer in  
MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES  
MARBLE SHELVES, &c.  
OPP. TOWN HALL, - PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Millinery.

Having completed our purchases from the  
latest importers in the New York Market, we  
can now supply as cheap as any establishment  
everything in the line of  
**Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons**  
FOR SUMMER WEAR.  
Good Assortment of Hair Goods.  
All new and well selected.  
Mrs. S. F. EVERETT,  
LACONIA, N. H.

Special Bargains

—IN—  
**STOVES, RANGES,**  
FURNACES,  
Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden and  
Hollow Ware, Table Cutlery,  
And  
Kitchen Furnishing  
Goods  
OF ALL KINDS.  
Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.  
Sole Agents for the Celebrated  
"NEW HUB"  
Stoves and Ranges,  
The best in the World,  
J. A. MITCHELL,  
111 Main St.  
LACONIA, N. H.

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**Dr. S. A. Richmond & Co's**  
Samaritan Nerve  
Cures Fits.

**NEVER FAILS.**  
The only known specific Remedy for Epileptic Fits.  
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What Alexander Might Have Done.

The late Czar of Russia was eminently  
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Jesse-June

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Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore  
Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma,  
Whooping Cough, Croup, and  
every Affection of the Throat,  
Lungs and Chest, including Con-  
sumption. Sold by all Druggists.

**OPIMUM HABIT**  
CURED  
THOUSANDS of references from persons cured.  
The only reliable Cure, Dr. J. C. HARRIS, Baltimore, Md.

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MEREDITH MATTERS.

Levi Dolloff is very ill.  
Mrs. Lovejoy has been ill.  
Mrs. W. C. Chase is falling.  
Winnie Cate has begun her school.

Dr. Bartlett has been at home in  
Bristol.  
G. A. Peavey of Boston has been  
visiting here.

The Neck school house is making  
good progress.  
There will be a crowd at the  
moonlight excursion.

James Chase and Nathan Plam-  
mer are getting better.  
Ira Davis has fenced off a small  
street by his residence.

The interior of the Post Office is  
going to be remodeled.  
Al Ladd was only drunk and took  
no laudanum as reported.

Vittum's shingle on his house  
has been painted before being laid.  
E. C. Mansfield has commenced  
his pleasure excursions on the lake.

A. M. Prescott, a former resident  
of this town, has recently been  
here.

Nathaniel Clark is intending to  
build a residence near the depot this  
season.

Miss E. T. Rabblee of Lake Vil-  
lage, music teacher, is organizing a  
class here.

The man who took A. A. Kidder  
& Co.'s wheelbarrow can have the  
sidebars if he will call.

Joseph Prescott has an injured  
eye caused by a flying stick of  
wood which he was sawing.

C. H. Colby will be cornet soloist  
for the Colknay band at Plymouth  
and Campton Decoration Day.

Miss Annie Kirby, who was taken  
to the Lunatic Asylum in Concord  
recently, is reported as improving.

John Neally's and Arthur Hatch-  
ins' harnesses were badly cut in the  
shed Sunday night by some sneak.

Mrs. Nellie Horne, a native of this  
place and now a resident of Dover,  
intends to spend the summer in this  
vicinity.

Frank Farrar has his left arm  
severely injured Sunday, the 21st,  
by being thrown from a carriage in  
Center Harbor.

Some of our Odd Fellows have  
lately visited their brethren in Ply-  
mouth, Lake Village and Tilton at  
different times.

Capt. J. W. Lang, Jr., with a  
number of men in charge have gone  
to work on the new road near Ossi-  
pee Park, Montpelier.

C. A. McCrillis is doing a large  
business in slaughtering beef, veal  
and mutton and sending it to dealers  
in the surrounding towns.

"The Turn of the Tide" and  
"Hans, the Dutchman" will be given  
at the Town Hall, June 8th. It is  
for the benefit of the reading room.

A watch, chain and charm was  
given Harry Dow on his birthday  
by his friends in Hodgson's mill.  
W. H. Hurst making the presenta-  
tion speech.

Oscar Piper was quite severely  
injured the other day by running  
against the end of an iron bar, while  
at work on the wall near Hodgson's  
residence.

A bank wall has been put in by  
Sam Hodgson near his residence  
and he is going to have a reservoir  
that can be filled from his mill  
force pump.

Miss Aggie Roberts had 15  
friends sit her on her recent birth-  
day and give her an autograph al-  
bum. Miss Lizzie Caveling making  
the presentation remarks.

The library needs books of refer-  
ence like an encyclopedia and a dic-  
tionary. The catalogue will soon be  
out. When \$50.00 now due is  
collected, there will be no debt.

The ladies of Meredith are re-  
minded that Mrs. S. F. Everett of  
Laconia has just completed her pur-  
chases and has now a splendid array  
of hats, bonnets, ribbons and other  
goods incidental to a millinery es-  
tablishment at prices that will com-  
mand ready sales.

Decoration Day, a procession con-  
sisting of the Ashland band and our  
fire department will go from the  
Town Hall to the cemetery at  
8:30 a. m., after which there will be  
a parade in the streets. A collection  
will be served about noon in the G.  
A. R. hall, after which there will be  
a picnic by E. R. Wilkins of the  
old "Fighting Fish," at 2 o'clock.  
Literary entertainment and refresh-  
ments at the Town Hall in the even-  
ing.

Brain and Nerve.  
Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy  
for nervous debility, impotence, leanness,  
sexual debility, &c., &c. at druggists.  
Prepared by J. E. Wells, Jersey City, N. Y.  
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THE GREAT CURE FOR TICKING PILES

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT  
FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES  
ITCH, SORE, PIMPLES,  
ECZEMA, &c.

ADAM FOREAUGH,  
of Philadelphia, the Great Circus and  
Menagerie King.

CAMPTON.  
John G. Burbank has been doing quite  
a good business in the town recently.  
Memorial day next Tuesday and all are  
requested to take an interest in the  
recreation services which commence at the  
Congregational Church at 8 o'clock a. m.

Extensive work will be given by the La-  
conia Cornet Band whose skill is surpas-  
sed or equalled by few bands in the state.  
Friends and relatives who can should  
decorate the graves of their loved ones  
departed whether they were soldiers or  
not.

Your correspondent, Mr. Editor, is sad  
to learn of the recent death of Benjamin  
Bailey, a native of this town, who was  
postmaster many years. In 1870,  
there were only 75 post offices in the  
United States and Territories; in 1880,  
988; in 1890, 2,200; in 1896, 4,500; in  
1898, 4,500; in 1900, 4,500. April 26,  
1882, 45,715. Number of offices in New  
Hampshire April 26, 1882, 47. Increase  
since 1870, 10; since 1880, 10; since  
1890, 10; since 1900, 10. Mail matter is  
transported cheaper at the present time  
than formerly. March 3, 1882, the  
earliest record the writer can find for the  
following year is 1881, when there were 100  
offices established by act of Congress, to wit:  
a single letter composed of one piece of pa-  
per, (no envelopes were used for many  
years afterward) for any distance not ex-  
ceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles  
and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over  
80 miles and not exceeding 150 miles,  
12 1/2 cents; over 150 miles and not ex-  
ceeding 400 miles, 15 1/2 cents; over 400  
miles, 25 cents. If two pieces of paper  
composed a letter, these rates were all  
doubled; if three pieces, they were tri-  
pled; if four pieces, they were quadrupled.  
The rates for postage on letters were  
carried, for one cent; as also, any  
distance in the state where they were  
printed, over 100 miles, 1 1/2 cents.  
Familiarly known as "the postage rates,"  
not exceeding 100 miles, 4 cents; over  
100 miles, 6 cents per letter. Prepay-  
ment was optional on letters. At this  
time of the late President Grant's death,  
the territories were Michigan, Arkansas  
and Florida. John McLean was the  
Postmaster General, and John Quincy  
Adams, President of the Post Office, had  
been used about 25 years. The Depart-  
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## Gossiping Reports of Fashionable Foibles for the Fair.

Thus far, this season, there seems to be no style of dress which seems to be the leading one, so that one may wear what accords with her particular style or fancy. This is best seen by studying the representative toilets which come from Paris, or from the hands of our American modistes. To be in fashion, then, seems to be an easy matter. One moment we notice a costume severely plain, with narrow skirt and long, straight ash or pelisse, worn above it with but little draping, and at the next attention is attracted to a toilet replete in shirtings, puffs, and platings, with wide panniers and full skirt draperies so voluminous as to defy all artistic boundary lines. The little cap bonnet is quite as much the vogue as the large Gainsborough hat. A short visor, dolman coat, cape or jacket, is as fashionable as the long clinging mantle. It is of course no one who is in fashion, but one who is in fashion. You can wear your hair high or low, puffed, waved, braided, banded or straight, cut short, or combed down, and over the temples, or Mrs. Hayes, and be still in fashion. Every thing reasonable that one is likely to have in her possession can, just at present, be worn without the fear of special notice, except perhaps a button glove. There is a large choice in hats than bonnets. Some of the most important are covered like the bonnets, with beads, the beaded lace falling over the face. They are often bent in three corners. The Marlborough is a large flat shape, worn slightly on one side of the head, and is singularly becoming; it is made in lace and tulle, and is trimmed with long shaded feathers. Much of the split shawl style is used, especially in the Carlisle, which has a square crown. The new straw bonnets are light in weight, the brims are narrow, fine, and shine like satin. Besides cream, white and ecru, they are dyed green, garnet, black and blue, and in many instances the straw will match the costume in color. The newest veils are real lace, with borders all in one piece, and others have straight borders and spots. A pretty style of bonnet has a row of flowers in front, and another forming a curtain, over which falls tulle lace. Both rows are placed underneath the straw. Large steel, jet, and trident beads are now dotted over the flat crowned bonnets, which have a cluster of feathers and an aigrette on the left side. More ribbon is used, mostly for bonnets. There is a pretty new watered ribbon, which has single rosebuds scattered all over, or else a narrow bordering of them on both sides.

For young girls of fourteen or fifteen, pleated skirts, either in killing or box plating, are used for general occasions, and flounces and bouffants for party dresses. A costume of silver grey woolen material has the skirt covered with two wide y-latings, the long polonaise being open front and turned back with great mother revers to a little below the waist. The polonaise is double breasted, with two rows of silver buttons, a narrow scarf of grey serge being loosely draped on the hips and fixed in front with a molre bow. The upper part of the corsege is cut out square and filled with a plaid chemise of suran; fangs and collar of great mole completed the costume. For little girls under thirteen the polonaise and redingote are found to suit better than anything else. The back drapery is often sustained by a small tulleure made of whalebone to draw the dress behind, and to make the front hang well. It is not very comfortable for children, and if used at all should be small.

Kilt skirts are still popular because they show most materials to the best advantage; there are so many striped goods which would be inadmissible were it not for the toning down of tints by the use of kilt platings, which conceal the brilliancy of the coloring, and add to the picturesqueness of the whole by showing brilliant dashes of color, without making the costume at all conspicuous.

"Jumbo Souvenir," is the name of a new bracelet brought out for young people. It is of the snake pattern, coiled two or three times round the arm, and is made of the hair of elephants' tails, braided in a light open braid, finished off at one end with a snake's head in silver, with emerald or ruby eyes, and at the other with silver tail. From the tail is suspended a miniature silver elephant, and it is this ornament which gives the name to this bracelet.

Spontaneous Combustion. It has been known for a long time that things have burst up without any one setting them on fire, and much thought has been expended to find out the reason.

Among the substances subject to spontaneous combustion is pulverized charcoal. A load was delivered in an out-house of a clergyman in Leipzig; the door by accident was left open, and the wind blew sprinklings of snow on the charcoal. This caused the charcoal to ignite, and as the day was windy the whole range of buildings was burned to ashes. The same thing will take place with ashes from wood. Sometimes they are stored in barrels or boxes, and if they are suddenly wet ignition takes place. This is the cause of mysterious fires in cellars in rural districts.

A gentleman had been having his house painted, and one night the painters left their working pans, their pots and their brushes on the upstairs floor of the cellar. They had previously with a bunch of rags removed from their hands with spirits of turpentine the paint with which they were soiled. The hall of rags took fire, the pants and paint pots followed, and the house was burned to the ground. It was a wild winter night, and the family barely escaped with their lives.

In the carriage factory of Messrs. Eaton & Gilbert, Troy, New York, a drop of kerosene oil was seen to fall into

an open paper of lampblack. It set it on fire, and came near, for many combustibles were close by, burning down the whole great factory.

The several instances of cloth in large rolls has taken fire in damp weather. A planter in Virginia sent his servant to Fredericksburg for a roll of cloth. It was a warm day and the wagon was open. During the journey home it began to rain, and the roll of cloth took fire on the road. Another instance occurred in Philadelphia. An order from the War Department came for knapsacks for a regiment. The sacks were all finished and collected, and counted over and left in a pile in the paint shop about ten o'clock on Saturday night, so as to be sent to Washington by cars early on Monday morning. On entering the paint shop before daylight on Monday morning no knapsacks were to be found. In their place was nothing but a heap of smouldering ashes!

Newly pressed hay frequently ignites, and does also oatmeal and cornmeal. During the famine in Ireland in 1847, a vessel was dispatched from New York with a cargo of cornmeal for the relief of the sufferers. In discharging the bags from the vessel the last three were found to be on fire.

The American Journal of Science gives a remarkable instance of a spontaneous combustion of wood. A gentleman, two years previous to the occurrence, received a piece of wood supposed to be cedar, detached from a large piece dug up thirty-nine feet below the surface near Lancaster, Penna. The piece weighed a few ounces, and it was broken in two and laid upon a white piece of cloth. About four days before the discovery of the fire he had occasion to wipe the dust from the shell and from the piece of cedar with a wet cloth. Three days afterward it was discovered that the piece of wood had ignited and combustion was proceeding so rapidly that in a few minutes the shell would have been on fire.

Decayed wood is also liable to spontaneous combustion if heated somewhat. At Winchester, Conn., workmen discovered smoke arising from a barn upland. The sun was excessively hot at the time. When they went to seek the origin of the smoke an old decayed hemlock log had burst into a blaze, and was burning fiercely. Many other curious cases are related.

A gentleman on a cold, keen winter night, retired to his sleeping room. He had worn silk stockings over his woolen ones during the day. On undressing for bed, as he drew off his silk stockings, he heard a sharp crackling noise, put paid to no special attention to it. In the morning, on looking for his stockings, he found them consumed to ashes, without having set fire to the chair on which they were laid. A workman in the Jersey City abattoir threw off his blue blouse, and in a short time afterwards it was found to be on fire.

## The Latest Modes.

Nymphae emue is the newest shade of pink.

Long silk gloves of pale sage green are very fashionable.

Yellow linen lace trims many of the new spring bonnets. The patterns are in thick, raised figures, resembling gurgly lace in design.

Nearly imported silk hoes, showing handsome shades of dark wine color or ruby, are embroidered over the instep with pale yellow butterflies.

The new Alpines hat called the Montagnarde, with high peaked crown and broad brim shading the eyes, is to be a very popular chapeau at the seaside this summer.

Somatra straw is a new brand which has the appearance of heavy canvas, and is a soft shade of beige or buff. This new hat is quite as popular as Manila or Belgian straw.

All dressy bodies for young ladies are faced at the back; they open in a square or heart-shape in front, and are usually bordered with lace, embroidery, or beaded applique bands.

Four different materials, harmonizing in color and effect, are sometimes used upon new French wraps. Two materials at least are used, and few outside ornaments are exhibited which are made wholly of one fabric.

Stylish traveling costumes are exhibited, made of Vignone of a dark almost black, or a neutral shade of beige, or pale silver grey, with waistcoat, pelorine cuffs, and hat band for the tunic, made of plush of a contrasting color.

Summer silks of light texture are now shown with groundworks of olive, claret, moss-green, marine-blue, and golden-brown, with handsomely executed designs of birds and flowers printed in natural colors upon their surface.

Raw silk in Roman plaided designs, showing artistic combination of color, are much used for children's and young women's spring costumes. Some of the handsomest of these are made up in conjunction with dark myrtle-green velvet.

Large gypse bonnets of Tuscan straw, adorned with plaques of cream or colored Spanish lace, nodding curls of pale willow-green, and bunches of pink oleander blossoms are novel and pretty. The brim inside is faced with pale pink surah veiled with Spanish lace.

Favorite artistic combinations of color are pale green and silver, turquoise-blue and olive, copper-red and vandyke-brown, fawn-color with gold, sage-green with heliotrope and silver, olive with coral-pink, sapphire-blue with amber, amber willow green, and buttercup-yellow with black or Venetian-red.

## Stagnation.

Quill, having spoken rather disparagingly of the opposite sex in the hearing of a lady friend, was rebuked for his impertinence. "What," she asked, "would be the effect upon the men if all the little 'dears' should perish?" "The result," replied Quill, "would be a universal stag-nation!"

## The Wall of a Banner-bearer.

Well, what if I am only a banner-bearer? You let me get a "sparking part," as you call it. Oh—it "would be all right." Why—what, there? You're a baby in the puritanism! You are! When you've been a Captive of the Guard, and Third Noble, and a Bandit, Keerousin, and First Handicapped, and fourth in the Council of Ten with Hecates to Othello, and in the Mob in the Capital, and a Harcher of Merry England, and a Peer of France, what could I say, but that to look as if he could say a lot; when you've been all this, you may talk! Why, I should like to know where they'd be without us—all them old sproutin' tragedy merchants. They'd have no armies, consequently they couldn't have a war, and lead 'em on to victory and things. They wouldn't have no annals, so they'd have to cut their throat, grave and reverent sennors—an' that 'ud worry 'em. They wouldn't have no hereditary citizens, and so they couldn't bury old Caesar nor praise him neither. They couldn't strew no fields with no dead soldiers. They'd have nobody to chivy 'em when they come to the throne, or return'd from the wars. They couldn't have no persecutions; as for balls, and parties, and tournaments, why, they couldn't give 'em. And where 'ud they often be without the "distant offshoots" behind the scenes, allus a-comin' n'er and loader. Why, I remember a "heavy lead one night, as had insulted his army fearful, at rehearsal; he stops sudden, and thumps his breastplate, and says, "Ark, that tumult," when there wasn't no more tumult than two flies 'ud make in a milk-jug. We jest out off his tumult, and quered his plot in a minute, for the laugh came in 't. We're just as much wanted as they are, make no error.

What do you say? They could do without 'em in the modern drama? The modern drama, my boy, ain't actin'! It's nothing but "buff-absolutin'." You just has to stand against a mangle-shelf, with your hands in Pooles' pockets, and say nothing, elegantly. You don't want no chest-nuts; you don't want no action; you don't want no excitement; you don't want no lungs, no heart and no brain; only lungs an' soda, heart an' potato, brain an' selder. Everything's diloosed, my boy, for the modern drama; the old school, an' the old costumes 'ud bust the sides and root too of the swell handboxes, where they does the new school and the new costumes. P'raps I'm right? Of course I'm right; and I'm in earnest, too. Why, my boy, if they was to offer me an engagement as a "guest," in one of them cuff-shootin' plays, and ask me to go on in evening dress, I'm blest if I wouldn't "throw up the part!" Trousen and white tie cramp me. I want a suit o' mail an' a "alberd," a toonle, and my legs free; a dagger in my teeth, a battle-axe in my hand. I like to be led to victory. I like to storm castles and trample on the foe. I like to hang our banners on the outward walls. I'm a born banner-bearer, and I glories in it. No, my boy! none of your milk-and-water "guests" and such, for the likes of me! An' if I was the Lord Chamberlain, I'd prohibit the modern drama altogether. Them's my sentiments. If he don't prohibit it, actin' 'ud soon be madden'd out of existence; an' we shall 'ave Maebeth in a two guinea tourist suit, and Looey the Eleventh in nicker-ben chers on a bisket. I's theod banner-bearing school as got us all our big actors, an' it stands to reason, my boy; for a cove can't spread himself in a frock coat and dressing-room lawndress. They're both on 'em too tame for what I call actin'. What! you have heard say as us banner-bearers don't act—was only machines? Well, some on us don't, p'raps, but some on us does, and no mistake.

Why, I've been that world o' mine I've seen Joan o' Hark goin' in a perisher at the stake, an' makin' that last dyin' speech and confession of hers, that I've felt a real 'art beat against my property breastplate, and felt real tears a tricklin' down to my false beard. I've been struck with admiration for some Othellos that when they've been a addressin' of me as the sennet, I've felt as dignified as if I'd been the Doge of Venice himself, and as for I look'd it.

As for patriotism, there isn't a man living as has died for his country—willing, mind you—so often as I have; and I've strewed many a bloody field of battle with an earnest corpse. I have. An' as far as regards simperth, it's stood in my way, for I've been that upset by Queen Katherine and Prince Arthurs, and even old Shylock (for Grashyano does give 'im a doln), and Ophelias, and other sufferin' parties, as I've often forgot my hexits and been findin' a tanner; and if that ain't actin', I should like to know what is.

Have to do as the "stars" tell us? Well, of course we does, only if the stars don't treat us like gentlemen, we know how to queer their piteches; rather! Why, it ain't so very long since I was a-splayin' a Roman Lictor in "Virginius," and when we was a rehearsal o' it, 'im as played Happpus Clordius called me a "pig." "All right," says I, "saw'd like. Accordin' when night come, and he makes a exit in the third act, and says—didn't he enjoy himself with it—An' I shall surely see that they 'reave it!" he chuckles his toger over his right shoulder, and turns round as magestic as a beedle to walk off—well, some'ow, just then I drops my bundle of sticks "fusses," they call 'em, all accident-like, and Happpus Clordius with his heyes in the hair, comes to grief, slap over 'em. He was the unhappy Clordius all through that play as ever you see. What did he call me a "pig" for, the idiot?

William Richards, the Englishman arrested at Waterbury, Vt., for the murder of Josiah Jackson, a brother-immigrant, at Abercorn, in the province of Quebec, last July, has made a full confession.

Robert Kilworth, of Dayton, Ohio, died suddenly on the steamer *Alypsia* while she was quarantined at New York. Foul play is suspected. He had just established his claim to \$25,000 in England.

## Scraps of Humor.

It takes several scruples to make a dram, and yet there are men who can take a dram with out a scruple.

Douglas Jerrold said savagely: "Truth is like jelly, people manage to make a little of it go a long way."

"Jane," he said, "I think if you lifted your feet from the fire we might have some heat in the room." And they had not been married long.

Washington scene: Deep-voiced gurgle—"El, waiter! bring me three more schooners!" Awe-struck spectators, whispering—"That must be the new secretary of the navy."

A little girl, who had been to a children's party, being asked by her mother on returning how she enjoyed herself, answered, "I am full of happiness. I couldn't be happier unless I were to grow."

"Grandpa, the sun is brighter in summer than in winter, is it not?" "Yes, and it's warmer and enjoys better health." "Why does it enjoy better health?" "Because it gets up earlier."

So said: A pretty girl in Sweden turned up her nose at her poor but devoted lover and it froze in that position. Now she doesn't know whether to retire from the world or hire out to stand in somebody's hall as a hattrack.

A traveler who had just read on the guide post: "Dublin two miles," thought to make game of a passing Irishman by asking: "If it's two miles to Dublin, Pat how long will it take to get there?" "Faith," returned Pat, "an if yer heels is as slow as yer w'e'll get there about the judgment day, bebad!"

Different Species of Oaks. Mr. Trimble calls attention in *The Student* to some of the more obvious characteristics of the various oaks. They are all, he says, monosyllabic, that is, with sterile and fertile flowers on the same tree, the former clustered in slender drooping catkins, the latter in little scaly involucre which latter bear the cone enclosing the acorns.

As the oaks come into blossom twice with the flowers and partly developed leaves should be collected and pressed, the tree marked, and the specimens carefully labelled. Another batch of specimens should then be taken from the same tree in July, when the leaves have fully matured, and again another set in October with the mature fruit. With these three collections there will be little difficulty in determining the various species.

Of the annual-fruited species, the white oak, *Quercus alba*, is the most common, and is readily identified. With this may be compared the less frequent *Q. obtusiloba*, having the segments of the leaf, as the name implies, much more obtuse or rounded. And these again, with the still rarer *Q. bicolor*, which has the under surface of the leaf covered with a soft white villous pubescence, and the outline of the leaf closely resembling that of the chestnut, thus forming the transitional species to the chestnut oaks, which with the exception of *Q. monticola* which might easily be taken in its younger stages for a real chestnut tree, are not common. Of the biennial-fruited species, probably the pink oak *Q. palustris*, is as distinct and frequent as any. It may usually be recognized by the short branches of the lower portion of the trunk being horizontal, or often drooping. The common *Q. rubra* is easily distinguished by its large acorns in a very shallow, broad cup. *Q. coccinea*, though not quite so common, has the acorn half covered, and the leaves of this species are characteristic, having a very deep, broad sinuate, which are often wider near the mid vein than at the margin.

It is well named the "Scarlet Oak" on account of the autumnal tint of its leaves. What is commonly called black oak is classed as a variety of the last by Gray, hence the botanical name is written *Q. coccinea*, variety *tinctoria*. The leaves of the variety are less divided and larger, changing to yellow or brown in the fall, and the acorns longer, more slender and tapering at the apex. The New York student will find all of the above varieties, together with some others, as the large fruited oak, *Q. macrocarpa*, the Turkey oak, *Q. cerris*, and the English oak, *Q. pedunculata*, well represented in Central Park.

## Vivid Description.

A Mile East in Classical History, by a Host Reporter.

"I rather think you misapprehend me," said the poet. "My little effort does not relate to Atlanta, Ga., but to a person in classical history—concerning which you are doubtless in ignorance."—"And the upper lip of the poet curled in fine scorn."

"Oh, you mean Atlanta, do you, instead of Atlanta?" replied the horse reporter. "How thoughtless of me to make such a mistake. I suppose you know all about Atlanta, and the big steep-leeches she was in?"

"Well," said the poet, in a hesitating manner, "of course I am familiar with the classics, but it has never come under my observation that Atlanta was ever the heroine of any such episodes as the one to which you allude."

"Didn't know she was on the turf, and was the liveliest race ever run in Arcadia? Well, I'll tell you, Atlanta was the daughter of Ixion, a high rolling old Greek, a descendant of Ares and Clytemnestra, the daughter of Min-yar. When Attie was born the old man made a great kick. He was anxious for a male heir, and when his wife gave birth to a daughter things were pretty warm on the street where he lived. "No such racket as this for me," said Ixion. "I don't propose to put in the balance of my life buying esaklin jackets and six-button gloves for this girl!" So he put the little girl on the top of a mountain, where a bear suckled her, and she was found by some hunters, who reared her, and she followed the chase for a living. Finally old man Ixion discovered that the beautiful huntress was his daughter and took her home. Where he wished her to marry was no longer a condition that her suitors should run a race with her—a kind of weight-for-age

handicap—on the following terms: They were to run without arms, and she was to carry a dart in her hand. Her lovers were to start first, and who ever arrived at the goal before her would be made her husband; but all those whom she overtook were to be killed by the dart. As Attie had lots of speed and was dead game, pretty much all the tony boys in Arcadia were soon lying on the race track with a stick through their livers; but one fellow—I guess likely he was a ringo—finally beat her. His name was Mellanion, and he was a regular masher. Venus just went lonesome about him, and had given him three apples from the garden of Hesperides. So when Mellanion started in the race with Atlanta he just whooped himself until he reached the quarter pole, and then he dropped one of the apples. Atlanta stopped to look at the beautiful fruit, and Mellanion got a long lead. He played this game at the half and three-quarter mile poles, and then scooted down the home stretch at his best lick. Atlanta gave him a good race, but he finally beat her half a length in 2:24; and then she married him. That's a correct summary of the race, sonny, and you can bet on it!" and the horse reporter snickered ably.

"No doubt you are right," said the poet, "and I must say that I am surprised at the knowledge displayed by one whose hair is so short."

"Atlanta was a pretty corky kind of girl, wasn't she?" said the horse reporter. The poet snuffed in the air in a disdainful manner and did not reply.

## Culinary Art.

BREAD SACR.—Put into a half pint of cold milk one small onion, three or four cloves, a small blade of mace, a few pepper-corns and a little salt. Set the whole to boil, then strain the milk over a tea-cupful of fine bread crumbs. Stir well on the fire for a few minutes, adding at the time of serving either a small pat of butter or a tablespoonful of cream.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cups of flour, two eggs, a half-cup of water, yolks of five eggs, whites of three, pinch of salt, a half-teaspoonful of soda, one of cream of tartar, juice and grated rind of one orange. Bake in jelly-cake pans. Beat the whites of two eggs stiff, and two tablespoonfuls of soft sugar; the juice and grated rind of an orange spread over each cake, then place one on the other; let the top be leed.

WHIPPED POTATOES.—Whip boiled potatoes to creamy lightness with a fork; beat in butter, milk, pepper and salt; at last, the frothed white of an egg; toss irregularly upon a dish, set in the oven two minutes to reheat, but do not let it color.

BROILED OYSTERS.—If you have a wire gridiron with the wires close enough together to prevent the oysters from dropping through, small ones can be broiled without much trouble. They do not need to be turned over. When done lay them on slices of buttered toast, pepper and salt and butter them.

TO STEW FRESH PORK.—Cut about two pounds into a dozen pieces; put into a saucepan with one and a half spoonfuls of salt, one of sugar, a half-teaspoonful of pepper, two medium-sized onions, sliced, and a half-pint of water. Set on the fire for ten minutes, till a thick gravy is formed. Add a teaspoonful of flour; stir for a few minutes, and then add three pints of water. Let it simmer for about two hours.

ITALIAN CHEESE.—Boil a knuckle of veal; when perfectly cooked strain the liquor, remove the fat, take out the bones, chop the meat fine, add one grated nutmeg, one-half ounce each of cloves, allspice and pepper. Put the entire mixture on the fire to simmer gently, and when the liquor becomes jelly pour into a mould and let it remain until the next day. You may line the bowl with hard boiled egg, cut in slices. This is very nice for a light meal.

SAGO PUDDING.—One quart of rich, sweet milk, four tablespoonfuls of sago, four eggs, one cup of sugar, and flavoring; soak sago over night in water; then beat yolks of eggs, sugar and sago together; add milk and flavoring; set a bowl in the steamer, pour in the mixture and steam one hour; beat whites with one tablespoonful of sugar to a stiff froth; spread over pudding and brown in oven five minutes; stir while steaming or the sago will settle to the bottom.

APPLE AND QUINCE TART.—Lay a dol of puff paste on a round tin, and place a strip of paste all around it, as for an ordinary jam tart. Spread on the inside a layer of quince marmalade, a quarter of an inch thick. Peel and core some apples; cut them in slices a quarter of an inch thick, trim all the slices to the same shape, dip each slice into the marmalade, overlapping each other, and in some kind of pattern; strew pulp of sugar over, and bake in a quick oven till the apples are a good color.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.—One pound of sweet potatoes boiled in a little water; when done take them out, peel them and mash very smooth; beat eight eggs very light, add to them half a pound of butter (creamed), half a pound of sugar (granulated), half a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, a very little nutmeg, one wineglass of rose water, one gill of sweet cream; stir all well, then add the sweet potato a little at a time; mix all together stirring very hard; then butter a deep dish, put in the pudding and bake three-quarters of an hour, or line pie plates with puff paste, put in the pudding, and bake twenty minutes.

Andrew Allen shot and killed his wife in Fayette county, Alabama, from whom he had for some time been living apart, and was in turn shot and killed by his wife's brother, who surrendered himself to the authorities.

Our efficiency depends so much on our concentration that Nature usually, in the instances where a marked man is sent into the world, overloads him with bias, sacrificing his symmetry to his working power. (Culture.)

## Ventilating Dwelling Houses.

Mr. W. Mattieu Williams suggests in *Knowledge* that the problem of domestic ventilation might perhaps be solved by taking a lesson from the coal pits, and extending the application of coal pit ventilation to modern residences. In a pit the fresh air descends, by one shaft, passes through the workings and escapes through the upcast shaft. In a house, says Mr. Williams, no downcast shaft is required, the pressure of the surrounding air taking its place. But the model house must have an upcast shaft, placed as nearly in the middle of the building as possible, and communicating with every room, either by a direct opening or through a lateral shaft. An ordinary chimney built in the usual manner is all that is required.

There must be neither stoves nor fireplaces in any room excepting the kitchen. All the windows must be made to fit closely, as nearly airtight as possible. Outside of the house, or on the ground-floor, on the north side, if possible, should be a chamber heated by flues, hot air, steam or water pipes, and with one opening communicating with the outer fresh air, and another on the opposite side connected by a suitable shaft or airway with the hall of the ground-floor and the general stair-case. Each room to have an opening at its upper part into the chimney, like an Arnet's ventilator, and capable of adjustment as regards area of aperture, and other openings of corresponding or excessive combined area leading from the hall or staircase to the lower part of the room. These should be covered with perforated zinc or wire gauze, so that the air may enter in a gentle, broken stream.

All the outer house doors must be double, L's, with a porch or vestibule, and one of each pair of doors opened at once. These should be well fitted, and the staircase air-tight. The kitchen to communicate with the rest of the house by similar double doors, and the kitchen fire to communicate with the upcast shaft or chimney by a small stove-pipe as practicable. The kitchen fire will thus start the upcast and commence the draught of air from the warm chamber through the house toward the several openings into the shaft. In cold weather, this upcast shaft will be greatly reinforced and maintained by the general warmth of all the air in the house, which itself will bodily become an upcast shaft immediately the inner temperature exceeds that of the air outside. But the upcast of warm air can only take place by the admission of fresh air through the heating chamber, thence to hall and staircase and through the rooms into the final shaft or chimney.

In summer, the kitchen fire would probably be insufficient to secure a sufficiently active upcast. To help this there should be in one of the upper rooms—a small attic—an opening into the chimney secured by a small well-fitting door, and altogether inclosed within the chimney, a small automatic slow combustion stove or a large gas-burner. The heating chamber below must now be converted into a cooling-chamber by an arrangement of wet cloths or by the use of ice, so that all the air entering the house shall be reduced in temperature.

## The Omnibus.

It isn't the girl that is loaded with powder who goes off the easiest. "I'll make you dance," cried an irate orator, pursuing her erring son, slipper in hand. "Then," remarked the juvenile, "we shall have a brawl!" "What do you think of my new bonnet?" asked Mrs. Denton. "Too much poke for a shilling," said Harvey; but he will change his mind when the bill comes in.

A well-known lawyer declared one day at a dinner that the biggest thing he had ever done was to cross-examine a man until he did not know whether he was married or not.

Mrs. Siren (emphatically)—"Poor Mrs. Siren! they say she has been ordered to a warmer climate. Do you think she will go?" Mrs. Brown (grimly)—"No, not while she lives."

The Chinaman who thought he was Americanized enough to squeeze a Texas girl's hand on the sly has departed for some quiet place in the hills where he can pick sixty bird-shot out of his legs.

The following notice is to be put upon the beach at Brighton the ensuing season: "In case of ladies in danger of drowning, they should be seized by the clothing instead of the by hair, which generally comes off."

We see intimated that Wesleyan College will send a four-oared crew to Lake George for the regatta about the first week in July. The college boys may be backward in their studies, but they are "four-oared" in the regatta business.

A refined lady of this city, describing the illness of a neighbor who was afflicted with lung trouble, said the doctor called it new-mew-haw. She is a probable relative of the lady who complained of "a terrible Nashua in the stomach."

An Austin young man was seen coming hurriedly out of a business house, which he had entered to solicit employment as a salesman. "Did the boss engage you as a salesman?" "No," he wanted me to travel," was the ambiguous reply.

A Brooklyn man has been sent to jail for "kissing his girl good night." This should teach Brooklyn young men a lesson. They will probably hereafter imitate the example of young men in other cities—i. e., remain a couple of hours longer and kiss her good-morning.

A young curate having preached before his vicar for the first time, asked that worthy at the close of the service which passage in his sermon he thought the best, to which the vicar made reply, "Your passage from the vestry to the pulpit was very fine; but commend me to that from the pulpit to the vestry for downright, heart-reviving effect."

A certain young lady wrote to a

popular young clergyman of Toronto that he had converted her soul to grace, that she was ready to place her fortune at his feet, that she loved him deeply, passionately, and that her hand was his if he would take it. To which the clergyman replied, "My Dear Miss—give your soul to God, your fortune to the poor, and keep your hand until some man asks you for it."

## A Medieval Guillotine.

It is popularly supposed that the decapitating machine which goes by the name of the guillotine was the invention of Dr. Guillotin in 1793. It has been proved, however, that a huge falling axe of the very same construction was in use in Europe in the middle ages. If any one should doubt this fact, he has only to study the wonderful series of early paintings. It is rather a severe discipline for the most devoted students of early oil painting to examine these pictures for long together, as they are all "skied," and are half hidden by the deep shadow of the triangular roof.

Four lines of German verse underneath the picture that "Hirtauro" the Roman Governor, sought to extirpate the Christians with fire and sword, confessed God bravely in death. "What is remarkable in the picture as a contribution to 'culture-history,' is that the sword by which both the martyrs were slain, was a guillotine. On the right side of the picture a number of Christians are being hurled into a river, perhaps the Rhine. On the left side a very evident guillotine is erected, one Christian lies with his head on the block, and the huge iron is just about to be left down upon him, while a number of headless bodies lie around with the heads close beside them.

He Meant the Same Thing, But Put it Different. It had taken him some time to bring his tongue in full accord with his mind, but he finally stammered out: "Will you—will you wander down life's path, your hand in mine, while the goddess of love sings songs to us? Oh, will you be my own, my angel?" "Well, would I look well as an angel? See here. If you want me to marry you to make life happy and home pleasant for you, to keep the house aloofed up nice, to cook your reliable meals, to preside at your table and at the piano with equal ability, to care for the children and bring them up bright and smart, and help you to make the most of yourself in this world, I'll line hands with you."

"That's just the practical sort of an angel I thought you was. 'Jine.'"

Lady Lytton's Sharp Tongue.

The late Lady Lytton had the sharpest and witliest tongue in London. Much too sharp to live in peace with Lord Lytton. She chanced one evening to be in a box at the opera with a lady whose husband was about to command a suit for divorce, alleging as excuse some scandalous charges. The ladies had not been there long when the box door opened and the husband entered. Lady Bulwer turned and gazed at him intently. He looked sheepish and tried to withdraw into the shade. But Lady Bulwer was inexorable, and following him with her eye, exclaimed in a voice expressive of the greatest astonishment: "What is the matter, Mr. N—? What on earth have you been doing with yourself? I did not know you at first. You are so altered since I saw you a day or two ago riding in the park!" "Well, then," returned the poor, discomfited visitor, "the fact is I have had my whiskers dyed—not for myself; I only wished to please my wife."

"Pshaw!" returned the lady, as she turned away: "If you had wished to please your wife you would long ago have died yourself."

Humorous. In a primary school, not very long ago, the teacher undertook to convey to her pupils an idea of the use of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard "bird's-nest," and, pointing to the hyphen, asked the school, "What is that for?" After a short pause a young son of the Emerald Isle piped out: "Plase, ma'am, for-the bird to roost on!"

Practice makes perfect: It was at a railway station. The trains were being made up. First went the locomotives, whirled the wheels, and the whistling was terrific. There was looking and forwarding, and all manner of shouting on a labyrinth of rails. "What the deuce are they doing?" "Prolocting for a railway accident."

"I'm not very proud of your progress in school," remarked a New Haven mother to her son, who was struggling along in grade five. "There's Charley Stuart away ahead of you



## BOHEMIA'S LAND.

### A Song of the Season.

Which is the way from the crowded city,  
To a land of shadow and silent peace,  
Where women can love and men can pity,  
And learn from sorrowing eyes what peace  
For the toiling town is harsh and low,  
And late points eastward, away west,  
Though many may fall, yet some will follow  
To a home of dreams and the haven rest.  
For the love of heaven, stretch forth  
Your hand,  
And point the way to Bohemia's land.

Where are the fields and their emerald cover,  
The wayward flowers and travelling air,  
The new-found love and the long-tried lover,  
They are better by far than the feverish fair,  
Who are sick unto death of jealousy's fever,  
The secret dream, the careless strife,  
There's triumph in fame, but freedom's better:  
So give us a taste of a wandering life,  
The sweetest when as the hand is laid,  
Points out love in Bohemia's land.

Bohemia's ways are strewn with flowers,  
Her children free from the revel of wine;  
Her dust is sacred by the sweetest showers,  
Her youth is a dream of the sweetest dream,  
When the sun is low and the stars are bright,  
When the moon is low and the stars are bright,  
When the sun is low and the stars are bright,  
When the moon is low and the stars are bright.

## Mrs. Davenport's Dilemma.

Mr. Davenport hated society, but Mrs. Davenport adored it, and so like amiable married people they agreed to differ, and each to go their own way, quite cordially enjoying, after the battle was over, narrating to each other what had happened, and counting up the dead and wounded. When Mrs. Davenport was very young Mrs. Davenport had carefully accompanied her to her carriage, and sent her maid to take care of her, and had himself set out to receive her when she returned. But as she grew older this sensitive care relaxed, and as he found that she was quite content to go alone, he allowed her to do so, with the family coachman on the box. She in her turn was entirely determined that he should not be deprived of his natural rest, but should allow some lesser and more youthful satellite to sit up and watch for her as she came home late from opera or ball.

There had been talk of a night key, but Mrs. Davenport thought that looked too masculine, and she also had a suspicion that she should never learn how to use it. It is a secret diffident of solution to the feminine mind, that of a latch key. So Mrs. Davenport, strong in the confidence of her husband's love, serene of conscience, and enjoying the devotion of a large family of servants, who loved her, went off to Mrs. Appleby's ball, on the evening of November 12th, to King lovely.

The ball was a large and fine one, and Mrs. Davenport enjoyed it. She would have left at one o'clock, but that Herr von Dergmann, the German philologist, was presented to her, and talked so well, and was so evidently inspired by her bright eyes, that she stayed on; and then the hostess had the great singer, Larumburnum, who must be spoken to in Italian, and Mrs. Davenport spoke Italian with the true Tuscan purity.

So she left the ball very late. Sticking, her coachman, was sleepy and cross, and after depositing her at her number (which is thirty-nine by the way) he drove off very quickly. It was a fine night. Mrs. Davenport liked to look at the stars, and she gazed upwardly, almost regretting to leave a scene which decidedly paled the ornamentation of the ball room ceiling she had just left.

She was destined to see a great deal more of these stars than she had bargained for at that particular night, poor woman!

She rang sharply. Nobody came. She rang, rang again and again, but nobody came. Mrs. Davenport began to feel chilly about the feet, which were delicately clad in white satin slippers and silk stockings.

She wrapped her fur cloak about her and looked up at number thirty-nine, her own familiar brownstone house. Not a sign of movement, although the gas burned in the hall. She rang and rang. No response. And then she realized that she was looked out, that everybody was asleep, and that there she might stay the rest of the night.

She remembered, alas, too late, that she had trusted to her waiter, a gentleman of African descent, who had been known to go to sleep on these night watches, to let her in. Now he seemed to be sunk in the deepest oblivion. But then, if Orlando slept, some one else had generally waked, and either roused him, or let her in, individually. Mrs. Davenport shuddered. A night on her own front steps!

She kept on ringing desperately. Presently a policeman came along, and to him she appealed.

"Oh, got a key?" said he. "Let me help unlock the door."

"But I have not got a key," said the miserable woman.

"Bad, bad," said the officer. "I never knew one to wake up. However, I will rap for you."

So he pounded the blinds with his club and made a terrible noise. Two or three heads looked out of the opposite windows. One invalid raised a window and begged that her rest might not be ruined.

"Lady locked out," sang the policeman.

"Well, is that any reason why you should try to wake the dead?" asked the irate clergyman opposite.

The policeman walked on, leaving Mrs. Davenport in despair.

"Haven't you any friends in this neighborhood?" he asked.

"I should think not," said she feebly.

She drew her fur cloak about her and sat down on the door mat. She had not regarded that useful article in the light of a divan before; now she was glad of even that medium between

herself and the cold doorstep. To weep would not mend the matter; to ring and pound, and rattle the blinds was useless. Everybody was asleep. She had been forgotten. She, the core of the whole thing, the mainpring of that establishment. Her husband and children and her servants had, each trusting to somebody else, gone to bed and forgotten her.

She looked up at the moon and stars, at Jupiter and at several other illustrious denizens of the sky, and found them cold and unympathetic. She began to think of her sins, and feared that she had not been sufficiently kind to homeless outcasts. Even the cats, who were the only people abroad in her quiet street, came in for her sympathy.

"They have a hard time, poor things," said she, "always looked out."

It was a cat, however, who gave her an idea. Evidently a predatory Arab of a cat who thought he owned her front steps, and for stealthily creeping up and finding her in possession, he leaped on to a neighboring balcony. She looked after him.

"Dr. Montgomery's—a speaking tube!" said she. "Why did I not remember that before?"

Mrs. Davenport drew up her long yellow satin train, laid her fan and handkerchief on the doorstep, and as fast as high heels and satin slippers would allow, went down her own steps and up those of her neighbor who lived at thirty-seven.

"He is a doctor accustomed to be awakened at all hours," said she.

She rang and heard a sleepy voice come down.

"What do you want?"

"Help! help!" said she.

"What help? Who? What number?" asked the doctor.

"Thirty-nine; great trouble! Immediate!" said Mrs. Davenport.

The doctor seemed to be hours in coming down. She was nearly in despair again, but at length he opened the door in his heavy overcoat and hat.

"Oh, doctor! doctor! let me in!" said the lady, now quite hysterical.

"Your house is warm, do let me in." The doctor was, of course, astonished to see his fashionable neighbor, but hospitable and helpful.

"Will you go up and knock at the partition wall in your front room, doctor, and try to wake Mr. Davenport?" said Mrs. Davenport, now in tears.

"Yes, madam, if you say so. But bad you not better spend the night here?"

"What, next door to thirty-nine? Oh, no! I could not, I must go home. Please, doctor, if I will not disturb Mr. Montgomery, do go up and make a dreadful noise at the head of Mr. Davenport's bed; it leaps up against your parlor, for he always hears your piano."

The doctor obeyed, and knocked loudly on the wall.

Mr. Davenport heard a distant thunder in his dreams, turned over, with his deaf ear up and slept again.

After a half hour's fruitless knocking, Mrs. Davenport consented to allow the sleepy doctor to retire to his well-earned repose, whilst she declared that she would rest as well as she could in an easy chair down in his consulting room.

Thirty-seven, thirty-nine and forty-one were at peace at last, and Mrs. Davenport, wrapped in her cloak and in a warm room in the house of a neighbor and a friend, grew composed, and finally laughed at her adventure.

It would be a good joke next morning; but as for Orlando, her colored waiter, there was a lookout for him of the blackest! Then poor Mr. Davenport, how alarmed he would be! But she would watch and see the servants begin to open the house, and steal in before he waked up. So saying, she fell sound asleep in the chair.

At length, Mrs. Davenport, like all heavy sleepers, woke up suddenly and entirely. He did not know why, but it seemed to him that he had a disturbed night. As he lay lying to collect his faculties, he heard the clock strike four.

"How quiet Coralie is!" said Mr. Davenport; "died after the ball, I suppose."

Mr. Davenport listened to hear, through the open door and curtained recess, the quiet breathing of his wife in the next room. She was strangely still, and Mr. Davenport arose softly and crept in to see what could be the matter.

"Heavens!" said he; "nobody in the bed! Coralie not home at four o'clock!"

Mr. Davenport paused a moment. Could the horses have run away? Could the coachman have been drunk? That had happened before. Could his poor wife have been thrown, dragged—no, the idea was too horrible. Could she have been locked out. He felt the cold perspiration start on his brow.

He rang every bell in the house; he proceeded to dress himself. He danced, in his agony and agitation. Then, as his sleepy servants began to appear, and one after the other disclaimed any knowledge of their mistress, she descended to the front door. There lay Mrs. Davenport's fan, handkerchief and gloves. She had been home; she had failed to gain admittance; she had either been ruthlessly carried off, or she had committed suicide. Mr. Davenport lost his head.

"She may have gone to her sister's or to some hotel," said her maid.

"What, at three in the morning, you wretched sleepy head!" said Mr. Davenport wildly.

To discharge Orlando, to go for the police, to rouse the world, these were his first ideas. He rang up every signal officer in town. The whole machinery of public service was at work to find the missing lady.

Mr. Davenport went after his coachman—who, though fully testifying to the fact that he had been drunk, could swear that he left the lady at her own door, at about half-past two in the morning. To take a carriage, to drive to Mrs. Davenport's sister's, to all the hotels, these were the duties which the wretched man took upon himself.

In the meantime Mrs. Davenport slept sweetly in the doctor's arm chair.

until the housemaid coming in, uttered a loud shriek and cried—

"Robbers!"

To pacify her, to rouse herself, to step out of the doctor's front door and into her own house was the work of a moment. Mrs. Davenport found all of her people at home and thoroughly awake, but where was Mr. Davenport? Knowing his temper, Mrs. Davenport felt sure that he would not return until he had dragged the East river. She was at home, all right, and proceeded like a calm woman to get off her ball dress, satin shoes and silken hose, and to put on her dressing-gown, take a cup of tea, get warm and then reflect upon what should be done with Mr. Davenport's case.

"It will all be in the papers," said the president of the club. "This very evening at the father's. I will telegraph everywhere," she remarked, ringing for a messenger boy.

"Hello!" said a man at the signal station; "this is queer! Here is a man trying to find his wife, and now there comes along a woman trying to find her husband, and they are both named—Davenport."

"I dare say—nothing to each other—common name—coincidence," said the telegraph operator, who had learned to talk in jerks.

"Let me see the number?" said the signal man.

"Thirty-nine. Yes; it is the same queer case!"

"Wonder what it all means?"

It was late in the day before a haggard man was found standing on the brink of East river hugging a fan, a pair of gloves and a handkerchief.

When he was taken home, after the usual expressions of mingled affections and disgust, anger, joy, reproach and great contentment, which all married pairs will remember, and furnish for themselves, Mrs. Davenport remarked, plaintively:

"Why did you not think of Dr. Montgomery's, and the speaking tube?"

"I don't know why I never thought of it; how did you happen to Coralie?"

"It was the cat!" exclaimed Mrs. Davenport, gratefully.

Mr. Davenport, unwilling to trust to this somewhat uncertain benefactor, had a bell put in upon his rings in the garret, and a speaking tube which communicates with his own room; and Mrs. Davenport carries to all the balls now a large and inconvenient latch-key.

## The Flux of Nations.

At the way at which immigrants are pouring into the Atlantic ports, there will be added to our foreign population this year between 900,000 and 1,000,000 human beings. Never was the immigrant depot at New York so full. The Germans are coming in greater numbers than ever before, and lately Italy has been adding to the tides of humanity which are streaming across the Atlantic Ocean. Nearly all the immigrants who intend to pursue farming as a calling leave New York for Chicago, at which point they are reinforced by another stream which comes by the St. Lawrence, the lakes and the Grand Trunk Railway. Such vast movements in population have not been witnessed since the incursions of the barbarians into Europe, when the Roman Empire was in its decline. Those migrations were necessarily slow, as the armies had to conquer each country they came to before the lands could be settled. But the transplanting of nearly one million people in one year from Europe to America could only be accomplished in an age of steam and telegraphs. These invaders do not come with the battle-axe and spear, they are armed with the implements of industry, and are adding to our material wealth and national greatness. Let them come. Certain evils will develop themselves in connection with this vast increase of our foreign population and it will be another strain upon our republican institutions. Many of these immigrants are illiterate, ignorant, and a certain proportion are criminal. But, after all, they belong to our own race, and the great majority are honest hardworking people. Their coming will add to the value of our lands and will increase the material wealth of the country.

Those who wish to see higher prices for all consumable commodities are very anxious for great crops of grain this fall. With the great immigration and the business activity, all that is needed is a surplus of grain and cotton to export to see a revival of the prosperous times of '78, '80 and the spring of '81. But, timid and conservative people are not so sure about the future. It is argued that in prosperous times people do not go farming. They throng to the cities, to the manufacturing districts, and become consumers of food, during the hard times, from '78 to '79, an average of 8,000,000 acres per annum of new land was put into grain. But since '79 the increased acreage has been but little over 2,000,000 acres per annum. So far the present year, it is settled, there will be less land put into wheat in Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio and other States than was the case last year. It is true there is a much greater acreage in Texas, Missouri, Dakota, Oregon and California; but it is doubtful if on the whole there will be as large an acreage in '82 as there was in '81, while the home consumption would be much greater, due to the increase of consumers in cities and manufacturing districts. Then, it is feared that as good crops are continuous year after year, bad crops may also succeed one another for several seasons. The country was phenomenally prosperous three years preceding the death of President Garfield. Perhaps the pendulum is about to swing in the other direction.

The Delaware Conference of the M. E. Church, to meet at Centerville, Md., on July 29, will be presided over by Bishop Foster. The Pittsburg Conference, at Indiana, Pa., on September 27, will be presided over by Bishop Andrews.

The editor of a certain weekly paper within a hundred miles of this city makes a practice of "stopping the press to announce" if he had nothing of more importance to announce than "dog fight." One evening everything was dull as a patent office report, but the ruling passion cropped out as follows: "We stop the press to announce that nothing has occurred since we went to press of sufficient interest to induce us to stop the press to announce it."

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## Instructive.

Ants may be easily destroyed by dissolving sugar of lead in water, and moistening brown sugar with the solution. The sugar is then spread upon pieces of paper or shavings, and these are scattered about where the ants run. C. W. states that the green fly upon house plants can be disposed of by sprinkling weak tobacco water on the plants.

ITS ORIGIN.—The Chinese are very expert in telling the time of day by looking in the cat's eyes. They will run to the nearest cat, open her eyes, and at once tell what time it is, all depending upon the size of the aperture of the pupil of the eye, which is affected by the position of the sun and the character of the light, even when the day is cloudy. This method probably gave rise to the well-known nursery rhyme:

Hickory, dickory, dock,  
The mouse ran up the clock,  
The clock was three times four,<  
And the mouse was still a mouse.

WEATHER WISDOM.—When you wish to know what the weather is to be, go out and select the smallest cloud you can see. Keep your eye upon it, and if it decreases and disappears, it shows a state of the air that is certain to be followed by fair weather; but if it increases in size, take your great coat with you, for if you are going from home, for falling weather is not far off. The reason is this: When the air is becoming charged with electricity, you see every cloud attracting all lesser ones toward it, until it gathers into a showery cloud, or, on the contrary, when the field is breaking off, or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be seen breaking into pieces and dissolving.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE BY TELEPHONE.—A few evenings ago a physician at North Adams, Mass., was called by telephone about one o'clock at night. The call came from Briggs, about two miles away. A child was there suffering with croup, and in a critical condition. The night was dark and stormy, and the doctor found nothing pleasant in the contemplation of the trip which he was asked to make. When preparing to go out into the darkness and rain, his mind conceived a bright thought, which was immediately followed by act. He called the Briggses house in his little sufferer lay, and requested the parents to bring it to the telephone transmitter. This was done. The child coughed its creepy cough, and the doctor listened intently to every sound that came from his patient. He prescribed a remedy, and one of the family prepared and administered it. The relief was immediate and the recovery rapid. The doctor waited at the telephone until he heard of the favorable result of his prescription, and then sought again the repose of his couch, pronouncing blessings on the inventor of the telephone.

THE AGE OF GREAT EXPECTATION.

It is perfectly true that our age has a thousand times the resources of any that preceded it, but the question still remains, "Does it use them to a thousand times better purpose?" He must be indeed a sturdy optimist who can bring himself to answer that question in the affirmative. That it is an age of great opportunities there can be no doubt; that it is not, simply what critics like Carlyle and Mr. Ruskin have represented it to be: "the age of money-bags and cant, and hubbub and ugliness," may be granted; nor need it be denied that such high matters as science, religion and social organization "great things" are in the air. But in these respects it can only be called at best "the age of great expectations," and great expectations are sometimes very slow in getting realized, after the precedent of Mr. Micawber. We may perhaps be on the eve of the millennium, but as yet we discern no signs of the dawn. There is one very simple way of testing the comparative moral value of our progress. Of the sudden and enormous change in our external and material life between 1782 and 1882, a change beyond all example or expectation of any previous period in the world's history, there can be no manner of doubt. But it may well be questioned if England was not as much wiser, stronger, and better in 1782 than in 1882, and in 1882 than in 1782; and if we were to go further back the change in these respects would be still more noticeable. Or again, compare England with other European countries; the material progress has been very much more rapid here than anywhere else, while in some countries, like Spain, there has been hardly any at all. "Has the relative position of these nations in the scale of true civilization altered so much? Not at all!" If from moral we pass to scientific progress, it is obvious that to place the marvelous tools of modern science beside those used by Copernicus or Galileo would be like putting a modern iron safe beside the side of a Chinese junk. But will it be tempting that in scientific genius the age even of Faraday and Darwin towers above that of Newton and Herschel, or of Bacon, Leibnitz and Descartes? "You may raise your mechanical apparatus of science a thousandfold, you do not double your scientific genius once." Still less could it be plausibly maintained that we have advanced in philosophy or in art, or in the quality of our literature, immense as is the increase in quantity, when the press turns out more matter in legible type every day than in Dr. Johnson's time it turned out in a year, or in Shakespeare's time in a century. We have not excelled Mozart or Beethoven in music, or Reynolds and Gainsborough in painting, not to speak of the great painters of an earlier age. "We are as much superior in material appliances to the men of Milton's day as Newton's day, as they were to Aristotle or Zoroaster. Are we equally superior in cultivation of brain, heart or character, to the contemporaries of Milton and Newton?"

It may perhaps be argued that, if no serious claim can be preferred to any moral superiority at all corresponding to our huge material advance, we have at least gained much in all that adds to the grace and charm, "the bloom of social life." But such a claim is hardly

more admissible than the other. Can it really be maintained that life a hundred or two hundred years ago, before steam, electricity or photography existed, was so cramped and helpless a thing, so borne and ill provided? "Somehow it was not." In some ways indeed, this very same material advance, with all the hurry and skurry of modern life—if such a phrase may be allowed—has served to rub off the bloom, as Mr. W. R. Greg was never tired of reminding us.

SCIENTIFIC ECONOMY.

There are only six charcoal furnaces in Great Britain, and they all belong to one firm. The annual yield of charcoal iron is about 3000 tons.

False peccanuba is distinguishable from the pure drug by being more branched, by its dirty white color, and by the absence of the annular rings present in the genuine article.

Wood piled in a tank and covered with quicklime, which is gradually slacked with water, is said to acquire great hardness and consistency, after the lime has acted upon it for a week or more.

The Keszank Valley, in Roumania, is entirely given up to the cultivation of reeds. The essence is sold wholesale in Paris at from £30 to £40 per pound, while it is retailed at £100 or more per pound.

An exchange says a bee-keeper in Los Angeles, Cal., has received an order from Australia for several colonies of bumble-bees. They are wanted to displace the pollen of the clover fields, so as to fertilize the seeds.

De Fosse of Paris has introduced a paper covering for furniture. It is made in imitation of Cordova leather, and is said to be so effective in its purpose as to promise competition with textile fabrics for upholstery work.

In Switzerland small coins are now made from pure metallic nickel rolled by the Flettman process. These coins are said to be much superior to the alloy of 25 per cent. of nickel and 75 per cent. of copper heretofore used there.

This cheap and simple remedy is recommended by somebody for the nose-bleed: Move the jaws rapidly, as in the act of chewing. A wad of paper, or gum, or tobacco, or a piece of boarding-house beef, will answer for the experiment.

Lard butter seems to have obtained a tolerably firm hold on the New York market. A Boston firm has shipped to New York this winter over 1,000,000 pounds of lard, for it is sold for making butter, for which it cents were received than for rendered lard.

The uses to which paper is applicable are almost unlimited. Paper pulp, treated with chloride of zinc and subjected to pressure, forms a substance resembling both leather and wood. Steam packing is made by incorporating plumbago into paper while in its pulpy state.

The average life of an English gold sovereign is about eighteen years; that is, the coin loses three-quarters of a grain in weight in about that length of time. It then ceases to be legal tender. It is said that of the £100,000,000 of British gold coinage, 40 per cent is worn down below the legal weight.

Dr. Finzelberg reports excellent success from the use of pepsine and hydrochloric acid as preventive of sea-sickness. As much pepsine as will lay on the point of a knife is mixed with five drops of hydrochloric acid, and enough water added to give it a pleasant acid taste like lemonade. It is taken after the meal or at other times.

Mr. Muirbridge has been exhibiting some remarkable rapid process photographs in Paris, one of which is said to have been taken in one-hundredth of a second. He has obtained a series of six photographs during the leap of a clown, which when projected on a screen by a zoetrope exhibit the clown in motion, with all his changes of position.

According to Les Mondes MM. Scarp and Baldo, with an induced coil, arranged in two blocks, placed on the poles of the magnetic nucleus and communicating with each other so that their poles of junction may be at equal distances from the nucleus, have obtained effects of much greater power than is possible with the usual arrangement of the Ruhmkorff coil.

It is discovered that perfumes exert a healthy influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone. Cherry, laurel, clover, lavender, mint, juniper, fennel and bergamot develop the largest quantity of ozone. Flowers without perfume do not develop it, but the flowers of narcissus, magnolia, heliotrope and lily of the valley develop it in close vessels. Odorous flowers, cultivated in marshy places, would be valuable in purifying the air.

Photographing Rowers.

Mr. R. A. Proctor suggests in *Knowledge* that the rowing men of Cambridge and Oxford should invite Mr. Muirbridge, who recently succeeded in photographing a horse at full gallop, to photograph in a similar way the action of a fast rower or sculler. He knows that Mr. Muirbridge would gladly do his part if the expenses were guaranteed, and he offers to subscribe £50 toward an expense fund. Mr. Proctor thinks that if these photographs were made, the principles of a good rowing style and the secret of successful rowing would be readily determined. Haulan, too, he says, might be persuaded to row past the cameras and so hand down to posterity the perfection of his marvellous style.

Startling Announcement.

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# SLEEPER & HOOD,

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LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF CLOTHS  
To be found in the City.

Remember We Warrant Every Garment to Fit.  
SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRADE OUT OF THE CITY.

## DRY GOODS

### OPENING!

## BLANCHARD'S.

Having almost completed our purchasing for the Spring Trade, we invite the Ladies of Concord and vicinity to call and see our splendid array of a the

## New Style Dress Goods

A HANDSOME VARIETY OF SCOTCH BINGHAMS,  
American Gingham, Satinets, Black Bunting, Black Cashmeres, and the new goods, Drap d'Alma and Cordoret Arrures.

NEW WATERED SILKS!  
IN ALL COLORS, FROM \$1 TO \$2 PER YARD.

A LOT OF B-L-A-C-K S-I-L-K-S-!!!

Ten Pieces of which will be sold from one to two dollars a yard. These are bargains and will soon be sold, at the price we offer them.

## New Spring Cloakings

The largest line north of Boston. All new designs and handsome colors. Will be sold very cheap.

## House-Keeping Goods!

Including Table Linen, Napkins, Quilts, Towels, etc., all marked down for the coming rush of trade.

Corsets, Hosiery and Kid Gloves from Fifty cents to \$2.

A Special Lot of Dress Goods, in dark colors, which were formerly marked at 37 1/2 cents, will be sold out at 15 cents a yard. There is no mistake about our goods or the prices, and ladies who appreciate good goods, fresh designs and all the latest fashions will find our establishment equal to anything north of Boston wherein to make purchases. Call and see for yourself.

jean-mar25-4m BLANCHARD'S, CENTENNIAL BLOCK, CONCORD, N. H.

## WHITTEMORE & REED,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy

## GROCERIES.

No efforts spared to secure and maintain  
The Choicest Stock in the City.

We keep as Fine a Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

## FLOUR AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

All the finest lines of Imported Goods from England and France, including CROSS & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicacies & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates.

38 North Main St., opp. Warren. [mar26]jean CONCORD, N. H.

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR

## SPRING CLOTHING

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS IN THE AIR!!!

## FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

I am now prepared to show the best selected stock of FINE CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS, AND HATS, EVER SHOWN IN CONCORD.

Call and examine the GOODS and PRICES for yourselves, and be convinced.

SUITS FOR THE MEN! SUITS FOR THE BOYS! SUITS THAT WILL SUIT EVERYBODY. PRICES THAT WILL SUIT EVERYBODY.

555. FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE 555.

## NEW SPRING SUITS,

Just received, bought at a reduction of \$2.00 on a suit from April prices. Don't fail to examine these Goods before making your selection.

LOOK AT OUR \$4.50 SUITS. "A WORD TO THE WISE, &c."

No CHROMOS OR SEWING MACHINES thrown in, but "Honest Goods for Honest Money."

A. B. SANBORN & CO., (formerly) CONCORD, N. H.

39 MAIN STREET,

## STOVES AND RANGES.

## "MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.

## "WESTMINSTER" PARLORS.

Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.

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Parties visiting Concord are Cordially Invited to Visit

## E. B. CRAPO'S

NEW

## Trimming Store

Our Store is one of the Largest devoted exclusively to the sale of

## DRESS TRIMMINGS

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## SMALL WARES

In New England, and our Stock has Never Been Equalled in the State. Everything New and Novel the market affords, in

Ribbons, Lace, Gloves,

Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Corsets, Worsteds and Embroidery

Material, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hoop skirts,

Bustles, Hamburgs, Perfumery, Labin's Perfumes 40 cts. per oz. Lushburg's Perfumes 20 cts.

Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, Notions and

Staple and Fancy Small Wares.

As we realize the fact that we have a trade to establish, we shall not make the mistake of marking our goods too high.

If impossible to visit us we shall be pleased to send samples or give any information desired, by mail.

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## ONE PRICE.

Visit the Old Reliable Dry Goods House

## Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

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Here you will find the Largest Stock in the State, and also the VERY LOWEST PRICES all marked in Plain Figures.

This well known store for so many years under the management of the late F. B. UNDERHILL, is still The Popular Store of Concord.

We are offering such bargains as will convince you that it is the place to spend your money to the best advantage.

Being large importers of Black and Colored Silks and Satins we can do Retail them at Wholesale Prices.

Among our Extensive Stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods we have many bargains not found elsewhere and we make a specialty of Black Cashmeres and Black Dress Goods in General.

Our spring Sacques and Dolmans were manufactured expressly for us in New York City, and excel in Fit, Style and Quality. Our prices will at once commend them.

Cloths by the yard in great variety for those who wish to make their own garments.

Linen Damasks, Towels, Tickings, Shirts, Scotch and American Gingham, Prints, and in fact everything that you can expect to find in a First-class Dry Goods Store.

Our stock of Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Laces, Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods, is far superior to any ever before offered. And we only ask you to visit our store, and we will guarantee PERFECT SATISFACTION or Money Refunded.

WANTED Agents for the complete and superior line of HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, by F. B. Underhill. Illustrated. The people are ready for it. B. B. RUSSELL, of Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old! A NEW LINE of Toys and Games, for Home use. For Sale and Retail. Sewing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, and all kinds of work. Price \$5 to \$20. Sent 6 cents for 100 papers.

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## Famous Edison Musical Telephone.

You can laugh, talk, sing, and pay-tunes through it, at a long distance. Children that can read figures can play tunes at once. The tone is equal to any flute or clarinet. No knowledge of music required to play it. To enable any one, without the slightest knowledge of instrumental music, to perform at once on the instrument, we have prepared a series of tunes embracing all the popular airs, printed in simple figures on card to suit the instrument at a convenient distance from the mouth-piece, so that it can be easily read, and by means of which, any one, without the least musical knowledge, can perform on this instrument and play tunes at sight. Persons a little familiar with airs can play hundreds of tunes "without any cards whatever." The musical telephone is more wonderful than the speaking telephone as it does all that it will do besides instructing persons who do not understand notes to play tunes. "N. Y. Sun." The musical telephone is recognized as one of the most novel inventions of the age. "N. Y. Herald." Price \$2.50. Price by mail registered and guaranteed \$3.00. No instrument sent by mail without being registered. Send money by P. O. order or registered letter.

Special notice.—The musical telephone can only be purchased of the manufacturers. The Edison Music Co., 215 and 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., or through their several branch houses throughout the United States.

In one hour you can play on the piano, organ or melodeon, with Edison's instantaneous music.

To any child who can read numbers from 1 to 100 it is as plain as daylight. No teacher required. All the popular tunes. Millions of our pieces now in use. Never fails to give satisfaction and amusement. Complete instructions, with seven pieces of music sent by mail for one dollar. Send stamp for catalogue of tunes. To those who live in the country away from teachers they are a never-failing source of comfort. Agents wanted.

For \$1.00 we will mail "Edison's Review" for one year and our Edison's Musical Telephones registered by mail. When ordering please mention the paper you saw this advertisement in.

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Forster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music for all instruments. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over twenty dollars in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to please, and the best music is selected. The Journal is printed on heavy, calendered paper, with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is the prominent features in the Journal. The Journal is published weekly, and is sent to subscribers for one year for \$5.00. The Journal is sent to subscribers for one year for \$5.00.

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